

APPENDIX  
TO  
SKETCH OF LADAKHI GRAMMAR  
CONTAINING  
IDIOMS AND USEFUL SENTENCES  
WITH  
LITERAL TRANSLATION.

## NAMLDA DUS ZHI.

*Spidka.*

- (1) Gangs dang kha nyiska zhurug.
- (2) Khyags droidug, leangmala khyigu tangdug,
- (3) Ngothsod thsangmala mentog bardug.
- (4) Rtsashing nagthsal thsangma ngonpo charug, spidlung dragpo gyugdug.
- (5) Sadrod chudrod pheldug, ja thsangmas skad hnyanpo tondug.
- (6) La berug, zhingshmos dang ngampo las mangpo thondug.
- (7) Saun rdoldug, lud skyarug.
- (8) Shol zumcessi skabsla thongskad tondug (or tangdug).
- (9) Ma shmoskhanni zhingla tha zerdug.
- (10) Skorlung zhigla drephutsub zerdug.
- (11) Mentogla hlagspa phogna, phiddug.
- (12) Spidnyin ringmola drangsum dang drosum, mithse ringmola skyidsum dang dugsum.
- (13) Sala skyare, sngore, mila skyidre dugre.

*Yarka.*

- (1) Yarkala thsad dragpo babste, dongnas shmulchu bingdug.
- (2) Lcangmala lobma gyasdug.
- (3) Yarthseré mikunnis zhingla chu rante, hlungs-la balang thsovala khyerdug.
- (4) Thsongpa thsongla charug.
- (5) Mentog rigs mi draces mangpo barte, lungpa'skam-po inpasang-cyang skyea mi dug.
- (6) Ri thsangma mela thsigkhan thsogs yod.
- (7) Gangrinás phuchu yongdug.
- (8) Kha rangngu khordus, ci gon budte ci zai dus.
- (9) Kharzongngi yachula ltalta, chubii ldamchu yang bud.

## THE FOUR SEASONS.

*Spring.*

- (1) Ice and snow both melt.
- (2) Frozen things become free, the willows (all trees) are getting buds.
- (3) On all green herbs flowers burn (bloom).
- (4) Grass, trees, and the forest all become green, the spring storm runs powerfully.
- (5) The warmth of the ground and water increases, all birds pour out their sweet voice.
- (6) The passes open, with the ploughing of the fields much work comes out (is to be done).
- (7) The seeds spring up, manure is carried off.
- (8) At the occasion of seizing the plough, they give (sing) the plough-song.
- (9) An unploughed field is called *tha*.
- (10) A whirlwind is called 'blowing of demons.'
- (11) If a cold wind touches the flowers, they become frozen (fade).
- (12) During a spring day it is three times cold and three times warm; during a lifetime we are three times happy and three times miserable.
- (13) The earth is sometimes empty [grey], sometimes green; man is sometimes happy, sometimes miserable.

*Summer.*

- (1) In summer a strong heat comes down, and perspiration comes out of the face.
- (2) The leaves of the willows become larger.
- (3) During summer men irrigate the fields and drive (carry) the cattle to the cultivated land for pasture.
- (4) The merchants go for their trade.
- (5) The flowers burn [bloom] in many different kinds; because the valleys are dry, nothing grows there.
- (6) All hills are like glowing with fire.
- (7) From the ice hills comes glacier water.
- (8) (Summer is) the time when the flies fly round the mouth, when clothing is taken off, and everything eaten.
- (9) Whilst looking at the glacier water of the Khardong pass, the pool-water of Chubi (a village) ran away.

*Stonka.*

- (1) Stonthsad dragpo rag.
- (2) Stonla shngabsa rante, zhing shngarug, phorotse corug.
- (3) Shingthog thsangma thsodug, hmindug.
- (4) Phorotse bungngu dang yulthagla skyarug.
- (5) Deru skamshesla cog tsugdug.
- (6) Skampo yodna, khuyus (khyuis) skordug.
- (7) Dru thonte, ongs chardug.
- (8) Nyema longba, nyema rompo.
- (9) Sogma, phugma, rtsangan.
- (10) Spidbaddus, stomrdudus.
- (11) Ganglessi yangmala Italta, spithuggi sorgob yang bud.

*Gunka.*

- (1) Gunka khyagsis rdams.
- (2) Phorog dang khata yulla babs dug.
- (3) Ringgo khas khorpasang rii semscan thsangma hlungsla babsdug.
- (4) Rii jashrag mis zumste zarug.
- (5) Gunlda sum drongpa dalte dugste, cig dang cig dronres tangdug.
- (6) Mul thsangma sing thsarna, kumste dugdug.
- (7) Thognas kha ma phangna, cangti yongdug.
- (8) Nam khordug. Skarma tranding charug.
- (9) Rama thsasla kha chudte yongdug.
- (10) Sembid gyugces, rgag gyabces.
- (11) Lamla dredda rag.

## DUS.

- (1) Daspai dus, dagsai dus, maongspai dus.
- (2) Sngamo, ngathog; sngamo zangzingla, sngamo skyaod dangpo dang, jaskad dangpo dang, nam langs zamla.
- (3) Cinan, thsama, dzara, rgongzan.
- (4) Nyimaphed, nyingungngi dus.
- (5) Phithog, phidro; munshurubkyila, nyima rgaskyila.

*Autumn.*

- (1) The heat of autumn is (feels) strong.
- (2) In autumn the harvest comes, and the fields are cut, sheaves are made.
- (3) All fruit cooks (ripens).
- (4) The sheaves they carry with donkeys to the thrashing floor.
- (5) There they build a heap for drying.
- (6) When it is dry, a herd (of animals) turns it about (thrashes it by walking through it).
- (7) The grain comes out, and they winnow it.
- (8) Empty ears, full (fat) ears.
- (9) Long straw, broken straw, weeds.
- (10) Spring is the time of working, autumn the time of gathering.
- (11) Whilst looking at the fine barley of Gangles (a village), the beards of ears of Spittug are even lost.

*Winter.*

- (1) Winter is fettered with ice.
- (2) Ravens and crows come down to the villages.
- (3) Because the hill tops are covered with snow, the animals (creatures) of the hills come down to the cultivated land.
- (4) Men catch and eat the birds and fowl of the hills.
- (5) During the three winter months the farmers are without work, and give feasts to one another.
- (6) When all the money is entirely finished, they sit bent down.
- (7) If the snow is not shovelled (thrown) from the roof, water comes through it.
- (8) The sky is cloudy. The stars become bright.
- (9) The goats, knowing the taste (of the grass) etc., come into the garden.
- (10) To slide on the ice. To stumble down.
- (11) The road is slippery.

*TIME.*

- (1) Past, present, future.
- (2) Morning; very early in the morning, with the first dim light, with the first cockcrow, when the sky rises.
- (3) First breakfast, second breakfast, midday meal, evening meal.
- (4) Midday.
- (5) Evening; when getting dark, when the sun is setting.

- (6) Thsan; munnag shardug.
- (7) Thsanstodla koncogla sova tabrgos, thsanskyilla nyidlogrgos, thsansmadla dzigstenni lasla samba tangrgos.
- (8) Dunzhaggi gomazhag.
- (9) Za ldava, za migmar, za lagpa, za phurbu, za pasang, za spenba, za nyima.
- (10) Nyima dragla cerdug.
- (11) Cipai cirid dang nga yongs.
- (12) Phatse, butse, datse, zhurabs; yarhun khyad medpa.
- (13) Nyingang cig las cospin.

## ZHAGZANG, DUSCHEN.

- (1) Bagstonni skabsla buthsa zhigla bomozhig bagmala khyerdug; bagma, bagpo.
- (2) Nyomi sta dang khyongste, nyenber tangdug; nyopa buthsai abamas colkhan dug.
- (3) Pholdanas dranggyes zhangdug, marnas kalcor rondug, rgordza hlangdug, yar daggila tangdug.
- (4) Sangma tagces, zaska lan tangces, drinlan zhuces; drabs chang.
- (5) Ma dabcan coces, ali coces.
- (6) Memesi yangtsa yungthsa thongs; rgyud thsirgyi batag.
- (7) Shava ridags rina drulva miggi rgyan; smanthsarmo shrangna drulva idkyi rgyan.

## NADRIGS.

- (1) Champa (nacham) yongdug, yama langsdug.
- (2) Yacham yongna, so dang namchog nyis narug; nad yangmo, nad lointe.
- (3) Yamai rigs nyis : cig yakar, cig yanag.
- (4) So bui (bus) zarug; goshrin langsdug.

- (6) Night ; darkness rises.
- (7) In the first part of the night we must pray to God, at midnight we must sleep, in the last part of the night we must think of the work of the world.
- (8) The first day of the week.
- (9) Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.
- (10) The sun touches the rocks.
- (11) I came, when the birds were singing.
- (12) To all eternity ; summer, winter without difference (always).
- (13) I worked a full day.

#### FESTIVAL (GOOD DAY, GREAT TIME).

- (1) At the occasion of a wedding they take (lead) a girl to a boy for his bride ; bride, bridegroom.
- (2) They bring the costumed men with horses, and lift the sticks ; the *nyopas* (costumed men) are appointed (to their rôle) by the boy's father and mother [the *nyopas* have to recite all the wedding songs ; if they do not know them well, they are beaten with the sticks].
- (3) A cake of flour is raised, pieces of butter are smeared (round the mouth of the jugs), beer basins are raised, pieces of butter (called *yar*) are smeared on the bread.
- (4) Prepare a feast, return an invitation, return kindness ; engagement beer.
- (5) To take fine clothes, dress a child prettily.
- (6) Grandfather saw many children and grandchildren ; in direct line (root) of descent.
- (7) The wild deer walking in the hills is the joy of the eye ; a fine girl walking in the street is the joy of the heart.

#### KINDS OF ILLNESS.

- (1) Cold in the head comes, earache rises.
- (2) When *yacham* comes, the teeth and ears both ache ; slight disease, heavy illness.
- (3) There are two kinds of earache : one white (slight), one black (heavy).
- (4) The worm eats the tooth ; the headworm rises.

- (5) Phoala badkanni zurmo yongdug ; phoa kabthsad.
- (6) Buru mangpo thondug ; drumpa phogna, drumshnag bingdug.
- (7) Tsenad yongna, phogkhanni mi dang zan mi za, kha yang mi shre goslag ang mi shre, kanglag thsangma ruldug.
- (8) Buru tsirna, shnagshub thondug.
- (9) Zugspo thsangma buru dang khyeddug.
- (10) Lagpa shrangshes, lagpa shagces.
- (11) Migla sha shrin kabces yongdug ; lingthog yongna, sha thugmoi. phila cyang thong mi thub.
- (12) Go manna munne thsogs rag.
- (13) Thrid yongces, thsalces.

## HATRIPAI TSA CHACES.

- (1) Gabsha thsongces mi dugga ? Mi dug, dug.
- (2) Saglad ngonpoi rin tsam ? Gazha cigla girmo nyis.
- (3) Saglad dei nangnas gazha sum cod !
- (4) Stongskud, resimi skudpa.
- (5) Goshen (=goschen) Genkhaab Zarbaab.
- (6) Thsongzog gyogspa hlebinna ?
- (7) Thsongzog de thsangma ganas khyongdug ?
- (8) Nyerangngis ngala girmo gya karskyin salinna.
- (9) Bulonla mi tang ; bundag.
- (10) Bulon rtsodrgos ; babcilus, baki.
- (11) Lcagzo, mulzo, shingzo.
- (12) Nyangces, ltaces zhig tong !
- (13) Mul thsangma gyaggoa tangste, godla song.

## ZHONCES.

- (1) Stala rga gyogspa stod !
- (2) Stala rgalpa ma thontogga ?
- (3) Sta de drogs mi drogskhan yodda ?
- (4) Shrunpo dugga, kha bolmo dugga ?
- (5) Obchen, oblung, shrabs, shrablung.
- (6) Sta thurgo dang tagrgos, zilcha.
- (7) Sta drulla mi rag !



- (5) To the stomach the mucus illness comes ; the stomach has gastric catarrh (all covered with mucus).
- (6) Many boils come out ; if smallpox hits (a man), the pus of smallpox comes out.
- (7) If leprosy comes, they do not eat food with the stricken man, do not mix mouths (speak), do not mix clothes, his hands and feet all become rotten.
- (8) If you press a boil, the pus cover comes out.
- (9) The whole body is covered with boils.
- (10) Swelling of the hand, to cut the hand.
- (11) There comes a cloud of flesh to cover the eye (*Pterygium*). When cataract comes, you cannot see anything on account of the thick flesh.
- (12) The head feels giddy.
- (13) To sneeze, to choke.

## GOING TO THE MERCHANT.

- (1) Are there not boots to be sold ? No, yes.
- (2) What is the price of the green cloth ? One yard two rupees.
- (3) Cut me three yards from that cloth !
- (4) Silk thread.
- (5) Silk cloth, gold braid, silver braid.
- (6) Will the goods arrive soon ?
- (7) From where do you bring all those goods ?
- (8) Will you kindly lend me a hundred rupees ?
- (9) I do not lend ; the creditor.
- (10) I must demand debts ; balance.
- (11) Goods of iron, of silver, of wood.
- (12) Give me a sample !
- (13) He spent much money and wasted it.

## RIDING.

- (1) Saddle the horse quickly !
- (2) Has not the horse a sore back ?
- (3) Does the horse not shy ?
- (4) Is it safe, is it soft-mouthed ?
- (5) Stirrup, stirrup-strap, headstraps, bridle.
- (6) Fasten the horse with the stable strap, saddle cloth.
- (7) The horse will not go !

- (8) Sta ldarab dang druldug, yorga dang druldug, gyogyor dang druldug.
- (9) Sta thuru dang ragste.
- (10) Sta spukha ngonag, sta skyangngu, olla, olla stingkar, ngangpa, thrao, ablag, ragpa.
- (11) Stazhon gochag, bongzhon lagchag.
- (12) Migpa gyabces.
- (13) Stas dug bagtog.
- (14) Polo rtseces, polo halka song, polo muldar song, draphogs gyabces.

## SPON, BEDA.

- (1) Sponnis thangka (skuthang) zhangsdug.
- (2) Rimo drices, tsi gyabces.
- (3) Kartsi skuces, bag coces.
- (4) Rtsi sosoi ming ning: liti, thsal (marpo); an (karpo); ting (ngonpo); spangma (ngonpo); serpo; shmugpo.
- (5) Lu nyagssi kha tangrgos.
- (6) Rolmo, gartse hlulen.
- (7) Sarangi, gopong, beang shrogces.
- (8) Rolmo thrabces; daman, dabs rdungces.
- (9) Surna, hlingngu, thredling phuces.
- (10) Gyaling ning lamai surna in, gyadung thsangmai sang chenmo in; shkangling.
- (11) Beda ning marabs rigsmed; spon ning yarabs, rigs sang.

## MENTOG.

- (1) Thsephadla curu thsogs, kabrala nyuti thsogs drasbu chags dug.
- (2) Kabra ning kante thsangma budcesla chuorla tangdug; denas thsodma thosgs tsorug.
- (3) Sarishradmai saun mongedal thsogs yongdug.
- (4) Drimoggi batagnas thrag thsogs marpo thonte, ramai thraggi thsabra chodpala skurug.
- (5) Pololing, sea, droma, gararutse, conjor, ganglanagla, skyalbu mentog.
- (6) Rirgognas thsongngi thsabra skotse shragdug.

- (8) The horse gallops, canters (in a Ladakhi way), canters quickly.
- (9) A horse with a foal.
- (10) A horse of black blue colour, chestnut horse, of black colour, black with white hindfeet, bay horse, dappled horse, whitish horse.
- (11) Horse riding (causes) head breaking, donkey riding (causes) hand breaking.
- (12) To shoe a horse.
- (13) The horse has eaten poison (a poisonous plant).
- (14) To play polo, the ball has gone through the goal, has missed the goal, to hit the ball at the beginning of the game (in the air).

## PAINTER, SCULPTOR ; MUSICIAN.

- (1) The painter prepares the cloth (for his painting).
- (2) To write (paint) a picture, to colour.
- (3) To smear white colour (whitewash a room). To make masks.
- (4) The names of the different (pigments) are : red, white, blue, green, yellow, violet.
- (5) You must sing the song according to the tune.
- (6) Large instrument, music for pleasure.
- (7) To play the violin, guitar.
- (8) To play the harmonium, beat the drum, tambourin.
- (9) To play the clarinet, flageolet, flute.
- (10) The *Gyaling* is the clarinet of the lamas, the *gyadung* is the largest (instrument) ; flageolet made of the human thigh bone or of brass.
- (11) The musician is low, of no caste ; the painter is high, of good caste.

## FLOWERS.

- (1) The *thsephad* produces fruits like coral, the *kabra* like pears.
- (2) To extract all the bitterness from the *kabra*, they soak it, then they cook it like a vegetable.
- (3) The seed of *sarishradma* is (comes) like *mongedal* (peas).
- (4) Out of the root of *drimog* blood red (colour) comes ; it is used instead of the blood of goats for offerings.
- (5) Mint, rose, potentilla, a labiata, glacier-potentilla, primula, anemone. (leather bag).
- (6) From the hill-garlic they roast cakes (which are used) instead of onions.

- (7) Mishrolnas dara dang drangthur corug.  
 (8) Skalzangmentog, khilagpamentog, Reskompa.  
 (9) Mentoggi lobma dral cigcig yodkhanla skyangthsag, dral mangpo yodkhanla rgurthsag zerdug.

## SANGGYESSI CHOS.

- (1) Sngongyi nampar sminpa.  
 (2) Skyeva nences.  
 (3) Drova rigs drug : hla, hlamayin, mi, dudro, nyalva, idag.  
 (4) Skyerganachii dugngal.  
 (5) Jamyang, Chagdor, Candrazig ning stanba shrante tsugkhan in.  
 (6) Khogunla shrulpa zerdug : Khokunnis mane zhangces dang mane skorces dang trangnga skorces dang skorra skorces dang mane tonceala tekhamni shoga thsangma tsugs.  
 (7) Zodpa ltabui geva med, zheddang ltabui digpa med.  
 (8) Skalpa nyigmai dus, skalpa logla, jugla.  
 (9) Thalbala gyurces ; ringshrel.  
 (10) Chogs zhii shrulpai ming ning : Lodzambuling, nubbalangscod, sharlus bagpo, jangdraminyan.  
 (11) Lama ranggo ma thonua, shinpoi yandren ci coin ?  
 (12) Bongngui namchogla ser lugna yangna thalba lugna, cigcig in.  
 (13) Rangskyon phad gang borte, miskyon rgyegangla ma threl.  
 (14) Stembrel ; stagspa thondug.  
 (15) Gyan gyabces, mo gyabces.  
 (16) Colo rtseces, ngags tangces.

## LAGSHESPAI LAS.

- (1) Lagshes kungyi yogpo in, stamshes kungyi sponbo in.

- (7) From the *mishrol* they make with butter-milk (a dish called *drang thur*.)
- (8) Aster, Cammomilla, Arnica.
- (9) A flower which has only a single row of petals is called simple ; if it has many rows of petals, it is called a ninefold (flower).

## RELIGION OF BUDDHA.

- (1) The previous things ripen, (become more perfect through many births).
- (2) To take birth, rebirth.
- (3) There are six kinds of existence : Gods, not being gods (a little lower), man, animal, hell, beings with very small mouth, who always hunger.
- (4) The misery of birth, growing old, illness, and death.
- (5) Jamyang, Chagdor and Candrazig are those who planted the teaching firmly (in people's minds).
- (6) They are called incarnations ; they have planted (established) the custom of building *mane* walls, turning prayer wheels, turning (using) rosaries, going round holy places and uttering *manes* (*i. e.*, om mani padme hum).
- (7) There is no virtue like patience ; there is no sin like anger.
- (8) At the end of a kalpa (100,000 years), never.
- (9) To become dust, wither ; bone of a saint.
- (10) The names of the Bodhisattvas or continents of the four directions are : Lodzambuling (south), Nubbalangscod (west), Sharlusbagpo (east), Jangdraminyan (north).
- (11) If the lama does not come out (cleanly) with his own head, how can he draw upwards the dead ?
- (12) It is the same, whether you pour gold or dust into the donkey's ear. (Religion is not for stupid people.)
- (13) Putting aside the large bag with your own faults, do not deride the little bag of the other.
- (14) Progress in the welfare of the soul ; a sign comes out (said when a well-known sinner comes to misfortune).
- (15) Cast lots, cast lots in a religious way.
- (16) To play at dice, recite incantations.

## ARTISAN'S WORK.

- (1) Who is clever with his hand, is servant of all ; who is clever with his speech, is master of all.

- (2) Thsarnyan yongnga mi dug.
- (3) Gabsha kangpala thrig gadda rag.
- (4) Kot throdda mi dug.
- (5) Hlamkhan, thsempopa, shabthsongpa, shingkhan, gara, sergar.
- (6) Lasla lamkhan zhig, las mi lamkhan zhig.
- (7) Ngas kharlen tangdug.
- (8) Khangpa stadla borcessi rdungmala ka zerdug, thoggi shing rompola mardung, thsadmāi shingla burdung, shing thramola thrallu zerdug.
- (9) Rtsigpa ; phullu.

## SOLKHANG.

- (1) Me phu rgos ; me thugssa mi dug.
- (2) Oma nante khyongs ; alu phagspa ma shua khyongnga ?
- (3) Kho sha khabcudte dug ; zaces gyesimo mi dug.
- (4) Sha, oma ruldug.
- (5) Nga chang thungcesla ma jangkhan in.
- (6) Dzangs ma co !
- (7) Nodpo sulu bulu song.
- (8) Zangbus sharag sharag zerdug.
- (9) Dram, nyungma, shranma, serragthurman, povarilu, tsa, massalla.
- (10) Ma bu drabsthun chana, thsalgo thsodmas chod.

## HLABZHA TANGCES.

- (1) Shed dang zer, shubste ma zer !
- (2) Khas hlobba zum ! Hlonas zum !
- (3) Hlola jangte dug, iddu yongdug.
- (4) Thsirri kha zer ! Thsabig sheshes mi rag !
- (5) Snyug lce rompo rag, nagtsa mi dug.
- (6) Iru don mi rag, thrig zobsong.
- (7) Ha ma zerte, nying zhurte sil !
- (8) Thsigs tangces, kha kyeces.
- (9) Samig ltaces.
- (10) Samba sngonla ma tangna, gyodpa stingnas yongdug.
- (11) Zocan drigos ! Thsirug tangces.

- (2) He never gets ready (readiness does not come).
- (3) The boots fit well (on the foot).
- (4) The coat does not fit well.
- (5) Shoemaker, tailor, butcher, carpenter, blacksmith, gold (silver) smith.
- (6) A diligent worker, a lazy worker.
- (7) I build a house.
- (8) The beam which keeps the house erect is called pillar, the big beam of the roof is called motherbeam, the middling one boy-beam, the thin sticks are called *thrallus*.
- (9) A wall, a small hut.

## THE KITCHEN.

- (1) Make (blow) fire! The fire will not burn.
- (2) They brought extra much milk; shall I bring the potatoes unpeeled?
- (3) His mouth waters for meat; the food is not savoury.
- (4) Meat becomes rotten; milk becomes sour.
- (5) I am not used to drink beer.
- (6) Do not be embarrassed! (se gêner).
- (7) The pot broke to pieces.
- (8) The boiler hums.
- (9) Cabbage, turnips, peas (beans), carrots, pepper, salt, spice.
- (10) If mother and daughter agree in their counsel, breakfast (may) be cut off with vegetables (only).

## TO TEACH.

- (1) Speak loudly (with force), do not speak softly!
- (2) Learn by heart!
- (3) I remember.
- (4) Say it word by word! I do not know it well!
- (5) The pen is broad, there is no ink.
- (6) This I do not understand, guessed right!
- (7) Not yawning, read with thought!
- (8) To scold.
- (9) Looking to the ground.
- (10) If you do not think about it first, you will repent afterwards.
- (11) You must write nicely! To do arithmetic.

## YANGSPALA CHACES.

- (1) Nga dang nyampo chanyin ragga ?
- (2) Diring charpa mi yonginna ?
- (3) Kho lam chugspin, kho suste songspin.
- (4) Basgo thsugpa draglam tsam yod ?
- (5) Lam largu lungrgu zhig yod.
  
- (6) Yonchogsia song, yaschogsia song, gyabla song, drangpoa song.
- (7) Ngala thsadpa rag, nga skomssa rag, nga ngalla rag.
- (8) Nga kangzhenla chen.
- (9) Gonces yanglugga gonte chen.
- (10) Mingan thsogs sebla songspa, shingngan taku dang thug.





## TO GO FOR A WALK (FOR PLEASURE).

- (1) Would you like to go with me ?
- (2) Will it not rain to-day ?
- (3) I had put him on the road, I had gone to meet him.
- (4) How many mail stages are there to Basgo ?
- (5) It is a very uphill and downhill way (there are nine passes and nine valleys in it).
- (6) Go to the left, to the right, backwards, straight onward.
- (7) I am hot, thirsty, tired.
- (8) I shall go barefoot.
- (9) I shall walk, carrying my outer clothing.
- (10) A bad man had gone into the middle of the wood ; there he met only with crooked, bad wood. (In a bad man's eye everything looks bad.)

